Railroads.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
OF THE
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after Sunday, November 28th, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of South Water and Lake streets, as follows:

St. Louis, Cairo and New Orleans Express ..... 11:00 am.
Daily, Sundays excepted.)
St. Louis and Cairo Express ..... 5:00 pm.
Daily, Sundays excepted.)
For Peoria, Bloomington, Springfield, Terre Haute, Alton, St. Louis,
Jefferson City, Kansas City and points on Missouri river.
CAIRO,
Memphis, Napoleon, Vicksburgh, Natchez, Galveston,
NEW ORLEANS.
And all intermediate points.

A stock train, with a passenger car attached as far as Kankakee, will leave at 5:30 pm. daily, Sundays excepted.) On Saturdays a passenger car will be run on this train to Iowa Junction.

Trains arrive from St. Louis and Cairo at 9:30 am and 12:00 pm.

CONNECTIONS.

The 11:00 pm trains make direct connections at Mattoon with Terre Haute and Alton Railroad for Alton and St. Louis, and at Cairo with the railroad line to Memphis and New Orleans, leaving Cairo on afternoon days.

The 11:30 pm train makes direct connections at Toledo with Great Western Railroad for Springfield, Jacksonville and Naples; at Mattoon with Terre Haute and Alton Railroad for Alton and St. Louis, and at Dolton with Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for St. Louis.

FOR THROUGH TICKETS AND INFORMATION

Apply at the Company's Office in the Great Central Depot; at the Michigan Central Railroad office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets; at the Dearborn, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Office, corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets; and at all Steamboat and Railroad Offices in the East and North.

JAS. C. CLARKE, Agent.
W. P. JOHNSON, General Passenger Ticket Agent.
W. R. ARTHUR, Supt. Chicago Division.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE R. R.
LAKE SHORE LINE.
Great Mail and Express Route to St. Paul.

On and after Monday, November 28th, 1859, Passenger Trains will run daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

THROUGH TRAINS.

LEAVE CHICAGO, FROM STATION CORNER OF WEST WATER AND CANAL STREETS.

9:00 am—Stopping at all Stations, reaching Milwaukee at 12:05 pm.
1:20 pm—Stopping at Evanston, Highland Park, Lake Forest, and Lia Crosse; connecting at Waukegan with the train in Milwaukee at 5:15 pm, and arriving at Fond du Lac, Oconto and Milwaukee Railroad for St. Paul and all points in the Northwest.

WAUKEGAN TRAIN LEAVES CHICAGO AT
5:00 pm—Stopping at all Stations, and arriving at Waukegan at 6:50 pm.

CONNECTIONS.

At Milwaukee with La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad for Hartford, Horicon, Beaver Dam, Portage City, Minneapolis, and La Crosse; connecting at Sparta and La Crosse with three daily lines of Stages for St. Paul, Winona, Prescott, Stillwater, Hastings, Red Wing, Prescott, Hudson, Menomonie, and Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad for Madison, Prairie du Chien, Dubuque, Galena, Dixon, Rockford, Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Delavan, Darien, Beloit and Rockford.

Also connect at Junction with the Fond du Lac and with the Horicon Railroads, from Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Ripon and Berlin. Also, with the Milwaukee and Mississippi and Milwaukee and Watertown Railroads for Whitewater, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Dubuque, Galena, Dixon, Rockford, Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac and Oshkosh.

Also, with the Racine and Mississippi Railroads, for Racine, Kinosha, Delavan, Darien, Beloit and Janesville.

Leave Milwaukee at 9:00 am, and Chicago at 9:00 am.

M. L. SYKES, JR., Supt.

GO TO PIKE'S PEAK.

PACIFIC RAILROAD,
OF MISSOURI.
THROUGH ROUTE
VIA ST. LOUIS.

Leave Chicago daily via St. Louis, Alton and the Great Central Railroad, connecting making direct connections with trains of the Pacific Railroad, and with daily line of packets for Kansas City, 7 miles on the river; at Tipton, the present terminus of the great overland mail stage to Cal., to California. Also with daily lines for points in the interior of Missouri and South Western

Through Tickets

by this route, saving TWO DOLLARS, can be had at the offices of the above railroads in Chicago, and at the office of the undersigned Ticket offices in Northern

T. McKISSOCK, Superintendent.
CAGE, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

to Emigrants to the Gold Regions.

Smith and Platt's Pony Express, Passenger company, composed of the well known firm of Waddell, Gorregnez, Cody & Company, with Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, has entered the conveyance of passengers and freight to the mines, via the Central Fort Riley Hill Fork route, and company have the contract for carrying the mails, for Legislature of Kansas between Fort Riley and Pikes Peak. By this route the above company are establishing a line of stages for the accommodation of the public, and feeling their every twenty miles a station, supplied with ample accommodations for passengers and relays of horses. This route is up the valley of the Kansas river, and is well settled to within three hundred miles of the mines.

Fare through, $100.00 [one hundred dollars] made by the towns of Fort Riley and Leavenworth to Cherry Creek, and the mines.

Time by this route over all others are evident, as the distance is but about and fifty miles nearer the mines, and the road entirely on a direct line West to the north of Cherry Creek.

For all the above route to the Territorial Legislature, the express company, is a city guarantee of safety of the

For particulars for freight or passage, by this line, inquire at the office of

O. H. PERRY,
Agent Pacific Railroad,
Corner of Dearborn street.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Change of Time.

On and after Monday, Dec. 12, 1859, trains on this road will leave Chicago as follows:

For Aurora, Geneva, Elgin, Dundee, Marengo, Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Dixon, Savanna, Galena and Dunleith; and south for Joliet, Ottawa, Peru, Lasalle, Bureau, Princeton, Mendota, Fort Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Mount Pleasant, Burlington, Keokuk, Quincy, Hannibal, Chillicothe, Fort Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Mount Pleasant, Burlington, Keokuk, Quincy, Hannibal, Chillicothe, Trenton, Cameron, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, and all points in the West.

At Burlington close connections are made by two daily trains with Burlington and Missouri River Railroad for Mt. Pleasant, Fairfield, Ottumwa, Eddyville, Oskaloosa, Des Moines, Fort Dodge, Council Bluffs, Sioux City, and all portions of Kansas and Nebraska. Also, with daily line of Stages for Montezuma; thence by rail to Keokuk.

At Quincy direct connections are made by daily packet with Hannibal, and thence with Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad for St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Kansas City, and all points West. Also, with daily line of Stages for Winchester, Jacksonville, Springfield, Carrollton, Kansas, Nebraska, Blair's Ford, Cherry Creek, etc. Daily packets on the Missouri River from St. Joseph to all points on the river.

Depot of Quincy packet with daily packets for Keokuk.

Tickets may be had at the depot, at the Michigan Central Railroad office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, and at the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets.

C. G. HAMMOND, General Supt.
SAMUEL POWELL, General Ticket Agent. mh3

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Four completed and cars run from Chicago to Pittsburgh without change. Distance only 468 miles.

Pennsylvania Central Route

To New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City, and all the Interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, &c.

Depot at Pittsburgh, where connection is made with the Railroads at all intermediate points.

Leaves the depot, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, (one square south of Madison street,) Chicago, as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Morning Express—daily, (Sundays excepted.)
5:00 P. M.—Night Express—daily, (Saturdays excepted.)
Connecting at Pittsburgh with Express trains for the East, arriving at Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington City.

Tickets for sale at the depot, by CLARKE & Co., and at Tremont House, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, and at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets.

J. D. ROBISON, Freight Agent, Chicago.
J. J. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Chicago, January 1, 1859.

CAST STEEL.

5-4, 6-10 and 6-8 inch square, 1-4 and 6-8 inch round, 1-4 and 6-8 inch octagon, 1-4 and 6-8 inch half round, for sale by the manufacturers, a good stock of
FAY & WILDER,
mh3-1m-cm 107 South Water street.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.
PUBLISHED
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS:
JOHN L. SCRIPPS, CHARLES B. RAY,
WILLIAM BROSS, JOSEPH MEDILL,
ALFRED CowLES.

OFFICE NO. 43 CLARK STREET,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

TERMS OF THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

Daily, delivered in city, by carrier, per year $9.00
Daily, delivered in city by carrier, per week 25
Daily, by Mail Subscribers, per year 7.00
Daily, by Mail Subscribers, six months 3.50
Tri-Weekly, per year 4.00
Weekly, (single subscription) per year 2.00
" 5 copies to a club 8.00
" 10 copies to a club 15.00
" 20 copies of one address 25.00
☞ Money in registered letters may be sent to at our risk. Address PRESS AND TRIBUNE,
Chicago, Illinois.

Press & Tribune.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1859.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Judicial Election—Tuesday, April 5.

For Judges of the Superior Court—
VAN H. HIGGINS,
GRANT GOODRICH.

For Deputy Clerks of the Superior Court—
CASPAR BUTZ,
U. B. HAWLEY.

BARGAIN AND SALE.

The attitude in which several members of the bogus Democratic party place themselves for the doubtful chance of defeating VAN H. HIGGINS for Judge of the Superior Court, would be humiliating if the gentlemen referred to had the delicacy to see it. How stands the case? It is demonstrated by two or three years' denial of justice to suitors that the judicial machinery of Cook County is wholly inadequate to all the labor of appeals that come to it. It is resolved by men of all parties to go to the Legislature for relief. Two bills are drawn—one exceedingly objectionable in its provisions, and one which all admit to be fair. Both are referred to the Chicago delegation, and the latter is reported back with a recommendation that it be enacted. It goes through the Lower House without any objection; but meets with unexpected resistance in the Senate. Senators find that Cook County is a Republican institution. Outsiders without number and Democrats without palliation are on hand to tell them that they are creating places in which the people will be sure to put four capable Black Republicans, and that they must think twice before they act; they must endeavor to drive a bargain by which the loaves (the Judgeships,) and the fishes (the clerkships,) may be divided in such a way that the Democrats may get their share. Forthwith, the effort to *sell their votes for the chances of putting a Democrat into office*, begins! Either that, or it must be confessed that the Democratic Senators threatened to disregard the wants of a large constituency, and deny justice in Cook County, because they could gain no advantage by being just and fair. They may take that horn of the difficulty which to them looks the least formidable! With the one or the other they must be pierced. From the very strenuous opposition which was made by the leading Democrats of the Senate to Mr. Higgins' bill, it is probable that they will choose the latter; because if the trade, as is alleged, had been made, their opposition would certainly have been withdrawn. Gouley, Higbee and Bryan, the Democratic leaders of the Senate, might be willing to make a trade whereby the political fortunes of C. Beckwith, Esq., Chairman of the Cook County Democratic Central Committee, might be advanced; but they are not exactly the men to play false after the conditions were nominated in the bond. Their effort to defeat the bill is the strongest possible evidence that the much talked-of bargain and sale is wind and nothing else!

PRO-SLAVERY PARTIZAN TRICKS.

Some fifty persons have signed a call for a Convention to nominate candidates for Judicial officers. Every body is invited to attend and take part. The meeting is to come off at Mechanic's Institute Hall next Tuesday.

The call has a good deal to say about electing partizan Judges. The whole thing is bosh. There is not a lawyer in Chicago, qualified by nature or study to fill a Judgeship, who is not a party man. Not a man can be named who is destitute of political bias, and also destitute of decision of character, principles and patriotism. Show us a lawyer who has no political opinions, and we will show you a man who is not worthy of the name of American citizen. You will find that he is a cypher, an alien in feeling, without influence or standing among the people.

When this Squatters' Convention assembles, they will nominate a partizan Democrat and a partizan Republican for Judges; and we confidently predict that neither of the candidates will possess greater legal attainments, or natural talents, or better moral character than the gentlemen already placed before the people by the Republicans of Cook County.

The fact is, pro-slavery politicians are at the bottom of all this talk and gammon about partizan Judges. Their object is to ensnare enough Republicans under their net to escape the election of a Democratic partizan.

NEW JERSEY SENATOR.

The election of the first Republican Senator from New Jersey is an event that distinctly marks the progress of the Republican cause. New Jersey, since the dissolution of the Whig party, has voted steadily with the Democracy. She was one of the four free States that chose Buchanan in preference to Fremont; and her present action is the most pungent comment that she could have made on the absurdity of her former preference. Except Indiana, which has two usurpers in the places that the Republicans ought to occupy, and Minnesota, which has a vacancy unfilled, every free State has at least one Republican in the Senate Chamber, to speak and vote in behalf of free labor and free men. The foothold gained in that Sebastopol of Slavery will not be lost, if the Republicans are true to their cause and themselves. The cause of Republicanism is onward.

General Understanding.

Why is it that H. Higgins pounced upon and abused by the pretended anti-partizans? Suppose the bargain made by Messrs. Baker, Merrick and his law partner, Beckwith, had been ratified by the County Republican Convention, and the Republicans had made only one nomination for Judge, Van H. Higgins would have been that man. He had a clear majority in the Convention on the informal ballot, and a two-thirds majority on the first formal ballot.

If there was an understanding about anything in regard to judicial officers, it was, that the people intended Mr. Higgins should be one of the Judges. A very large majority of the Republicans wished him to be a candidate, and the Democrats generally expected that he would be nominated, of course elected. Three-fourths of the members of the Chicago bar desired to see him fill one of the new judgeships. Such was the feeling and understanding long before the bill became a law, and no good cause has since transpired to change this general public understanding.

The Staats Zeitung on the Late Verdict

The Illinois *Staats Zeitung*, of yesterday, contains an article strongly censuring the verdict of the jury in the case of young Busch—that journal contending that both from the testimony and the instructions of Judge Wilson, a verdict, at least, of manslaughter, should have been returned. We quote the concluding paragraphs of the article:

The consequences of such an unconditional acquittal are, indeed, serious. If we admit that Boggs had no right to tear the planks from the house of Busch, the proceedings of young Busch were perfectly justifiable. What are courts instituted for if not to determine such quarrels about the limits of lots? and in this case there was no necessity to prevent the tearing down of some planks by such extreme measures as the killing of a man, who, at best, was only the agent of Boggs. But this trying to represent young Busch as engaged in honorable defence of his father's property, falls to the ground, if we read the instructions of the Judge.

* * *

How, in view of the instructions, the jury could render a verdict of unconditional acquittal, is not clear to us, and for the interest of public order and morality we wish that we may not have to chronicle such a verdict again. *We appreciate the motives of a full and mature deliberation, not carrying of by such expression we make enemies, because we well know that it will create for us bitter enemies.*

But we deem it to be our duty and the duty of the German press of Chicago, to protest against such brutality going unpunished, and we do so the more because it was committed by a German.

We leave it to the friends of legal technicalities to defend this strange verdict of a jury. Common sense and the natural impression of the proceedings cannot follow into these niceties of legal acumen, and it rises with sorrow and anxiety from the perusal of a verdict which, in the face of such instructions, a jury of Chicago dared to give.

The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XII. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1859. NUMBER 221.

Cook County Taxes.

Wentworth makes a great outcry against the Cook County Members of the Legislature, because the Township Collectors in this county are required by the law of the last session, to settle with the County Treasurer on the 1st of March, instead of the 15th of May—the time of settlement in other counties. He assumes that by making Cook County an exception, the people of the county are compelled to pay their taxes that much earlier. This is not the fact. The law requires that judgment be obtained against delinquents at the July Term of the Cook County Court, and that the sale take place on the second Monday of the same month. Consequently those persons who have not already paid their State and county taxes can delay the matter until the day of sale if they choose to do so. Under the old law, the sale would have taken place on the second Monday in June. The special law delays the sale one month, and it is to take place in every other county in which the township organization prevails *the same day that it does in Cook.*

It was necessary to require an earlier return of the Township Collector's books in Cook than in the other Counties to give the Treasurer time to make the settlements with the Town Collectors, prepare the list of delinquents, and get it printed thirty days before sale, as the law requires. In Cook County this is no small undertaking, and it would be simply impossible to accomplish it between the 15th of May and the 1st of June, when the list must be printed. Wentworth knows the fact. He also knows that, last year, it took his entire printing establishment from the 1st of April to the 15th of May to get the tax-list in type. Any one at all familiar with the duties of the Treasurer's office, will understand without further explanation, that the law of which Wentworth complains allows that officer no more time than is absolutely necessary, and not near enough if the tax-list is to be printed in the little one-horse establishment which Wentworth presides over.

We repeat, there is nothing in the law that is oppressive or unnecessary—nothing requiring the payment of taxes a day earlier in Cook than in the other Counties. Wentworth's sole object is to make war upon the Republican members from this County, and through them to injure the party which has to bear the affliction of his professed connection with it.

Two Facts for Republicans.

Fact first: In all Counties and States in which the Democrats have a clear majority, they *invariably* nominate and elect Democratic Judges.

Fact Second: In all Counties in which the Republicans have a clear majority, the Democrats oppose making party nominations, and go in for dividing with the Republicans. This is the game they are now playing in Cook County.

Pledging the Party.

It will probably be demonstrated, during the canvass now going on in this city and county, for judicial officers, that when a member of the Legislature or any outsider at Springfield, attempts to trade off the eleven thousand Republican voters of Cook for any consideration whatever, the ratification of the bargain by the people is more easily asked for than obtained.

Mr. Higgins' Rejoinder.

TO THE PUBLIC:—On reading the letters of Mr. Fuller, Mr. Peck, and Mr. Merrick, in the *Journal* of yesterday, I determined to call on the authors and ask them to state to me the precise conversation from which a supposed agreement was implied.

Below will be found letters from Mr. PECK and Mr. COVENTRY:

LETTER FROM HON. E. PECK.

CHICAGO, March 18th, 1859.

VAN H. HIGGINS, Esq.—*Dear Sir*:—I am perfectly willing to state that I did not soften or insinuate in my note published in the Chicago *Daily Journal* of this date, that I had any conversation with you on the subject, as I had none whatever. All I desired to say was that such was my understanding of the matter, from what transpired at Springfield, with others than myself.

Yours, &c.,
E. PECK.

LETTER FROM MR. COVENTRY.

CHICAGO, March 18th, 1859.

HON. V. H. HIGGINS, Present.—*Dear Sir*:—In answer to your enquiries of this date, I would refer you to my letter to Hon. S. S. Baker, of the 14th inst., (a copy of which I enclose,) as containing all the general information I have on the subject. I cannot state that I heard you make any statement on the subject, except on one occasion after the passage of the bill—when a mutual friend said he was inclined to go for fault any nominations. You said: "Wait, we will see." Mr. Goodrich and Mr. Kreismann were present on this occasion. At one other time, I asked the question as to his agreement, in your presence, and was informed there was such an one. I cannot state that you heard either the question or answer. I cannot now state any other conversation.

Yours respectfully,
A. C. COVENTRY.

Mr. Fuller declined giving me a letter, stating that he did not wish to get into the papers, and that he did not expect the publication of his letter so yesterday. He, however, authorized me to write an explanation of the facts, which I did, in his presence, and which was read over, and was assented to by him, a copy of which is as follows:

"I never made any bargain with Mr. Fuller, nor made any promise to him of any kind in regard to the election of Judges. In a friendly conversation with him, I stated that if Mr. Beckwith was elected Judge he might take his chances for that office before the people, with the rest of the candidates.

"Something was said about the election of Judges, being made a party matter, but it was merely an expression of opinion made in a friendly conversation and was not considered as an agreement. Again we say, and was not so regarded by Mr. Fuller. Nothing occurred between me that would have prevented either party from acting as he pleased in regard to the matter without consulting the other."

I did not call on Mr. MERRICK, who is a partner of Mr. BECKWITH, but I will state that I never made any agreement with him, directly or indirectly, in regard to the matter. That when he applied to me to sign a paper for Mr. BECKWITH as Judge, I distinctly told him that I would make no agreement in regard to the matter.

VAN H. HIGGINS.

Chicago, March 18, 1859.

Chicago Loan and Trust Company.

We cut the following from the New York *Times* of the 16th:

The New York books for subscription to the Chicago Loan and Trust Company, capital $1,000,000, are now opened at the Bank of the Republic. A pamphlet copy of the charter, which is a liberal, though well-guarded one, and the names mercantile standing and responsibility of managers, may be had on application to either the President or Cashier of the Bank of the Republic. The authorized rate of interest in Illinois is 10 per cent. per annum.

Brooklyn Politics.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The Brooklyn City American Convention met yesterday, and nominated a straight American ticket, headed by ex-Mayor Geo. Hall, for Mayor.

LOCAL MATTERS.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.—From an eminent Divine, on the practical improvements of the age:

"However the general use of the sewing machines in cities and by the wealthy may be regarded as of doubtful propriety, there can be no question raised as to its use in the country. Help there being far behind the demand, the aid of a machine is a general necessity. Hence the much ado about sewing machines—the many inquiries as to which is the best, most simple in its arrangements, least likely to get out of order, best adapted to its end, and most likely to give satisfaction.

"Inclination and other circumstances having brought under my examination several prominent sewing machines, and had to acquaintance with their merits, should my opinion be deemed of any value, I would not hesitate to accord the preference to GROVER & BAKER'S."

From an esteemed clergyman of this city:

"We have had in use in my family one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines for nearly two years. It has proved invaluable, and more than answered our expectations. As a complete Family Sewing Machine, simple in its arrangement, combining utility and economy, it must commend itself to all who use it."

Grover & Baker's *New* and Improved Family Sewing Machines, $50—$75 and $100 with Hemmers. R. LEECH & SON, Agents.
1w-M18 166 Lake Street, up stairs.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.—Northwestern Office, 169 Lake street, Chicago.
GEO. R. CHITTENDEN,
mh5-6w General Agent.

PIKE'S PEAK.—Trunks, Valises and travelling bags, manufactured expressly for a trip to the Gold Mines at W. & G. S. Wright's, 61 and 219 South Clark street. fe19-2m

☞ See advertisement of Boudoir Sewing Machines, 182 Lake street. ja1-b06

☞ See advertisement of Quaker City 220 Sewing Machine. L. CORNELL & Co.
mh5-1y 138 Lake street.

A SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST TWO POLICEMEN.—A warrant was sworn out yesterday morning by one Thomas Williams against policemen David Dubois and Philip Paul, of the North Side police force, charging them with having, by unnecessary and brutal force in making an arrest, inflicted serious injury upon a drunken man, to the extent of depriving him of his right eye.

According to Mr. Williams' statement, the affair took place as follows: He was himself in company with one Frederick Benzel, residing on North Clark street, near Hurdh, on the night of the 2nd of January last. It would appear that the latter was somewhat in liquor, and attracted the attention of the officers named, who came up and addressed Benzel, and an angry altercation ensued, he using insulting epithets. In the subsequent struggle that ensued, Benzel received from one of the officers a severe contused wound just beneath the right eye, apparently, and as he claims, from the end of a policeman's club, fracturing the lower part of the orbit of the eye.

He was taken to the Station House, and spent the night and until 11 o'clock of the next day, which chanced to be Sunday, in the lockup, at which hour the condition of his wounded eye was such that Dr. Paoli, City Physician, was called to attend to the same, and did so.

Benzel was then taken to his house where he has since remained under treatment, most of the time in a condition of much suffering, resulting in the total loss of the eye so injured.

We give in full the charge against these officers, as stated by the prosecuting witness, and the man Williams, on which representation policemen Dubois and Paul were brought before Justice Milliken yesterday. They gave bail in $1,000 each, to appear for examination on Monday afternoon next.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION ELECTION.—Among other exciting topics of conversation in this otherwise dull time, we are glad to record the stirring canvass about to open among the friends of the Young Men's Association, precedent to their annual election to take place one week from to-day.

The past year has done much for the Association through the zeal, efficiency and indefatigable labors of the retiring board of officers, excercised in a year of great depression, and against and to the overcoming of obstacles that at one time threatened the prosperity of the Association.

The Young Men's Association has friends and has been tested thoroughly as an institution not lightly or at all to be abandoned or neglected, and the present appearance of affairs at the opening of the canvass recalls old times and the palmiest days of the same.

There are already two, and probably more, names brought and urged in various quarters, by their respective friends, both and all of them gentlemen well and favorably known in our community. Either, if elected, would bring to the service of the Association tact, energy and shrewdness, and aided by competent co-workers would carry the Association through what would prove a remarkable year in its history, and may tell largely on its permanent benefit.

The regular annual meeting of this evening will doubtless put the *Regular Ticket* in the field, bearing one or the other of the names now before the members. From present appearances, in either event of the nomination this evening, an *Opposition Ticket* will take the field. As inevitably to redound to the prosperity and permanent location, in itself considered, in the present and prospective rivalry and strife, while it remains fair and generous, there is nothing to be deprecated.

FIRE ON WEST RANDOLPH STREET.—Loss $3,500. About half-past 7 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the rear part of a two-story frame structure, occupied by Inness & Co. as a retail dry-goods store, and above by Messrs. Fuller & Albaugh, dentists.

It commenced in the upper story, and extended to the adjoining structures on the east and west—two-story wooden buildings of the same class.

No. 43 was occupied by Simms & Co. as a retail Hardware store, and above as a lawyer's office. The building was owned by R. B. Barnes.

No. 44 was new hat fall, and owned by Ford & Bro.; about half covered by insurance.

No. 46 was owned and occupied by Shergold & Wayman, dealers in Paints, Oils and Paper Hangings. The second story was occupied by S. Fitts, Justice of the Peace, and Stevens' law office.

The stocks of Inness & Co., Simms, and Shergold & Wayman, were got out entirely, but injured by hasty removal and water. We could learn nothing as to insurance on these stocks or of tenants in the offices.

We shall be borne out by all on the ground in saying, that for some reason the fire was not well managed, and far more than the actual amount of confusion characterized the exertions of the Fire Department and the Fire Brigade. The latter were either not promptly on the ground, or for some cause failed to establish their lines, and a helter-skelter style of proceedings was the result.

The buildings were damaged about $800 each, with the loss to tenants swelling the total to that given above.

Insurance not learned by stocks worth at present market value $6,700.
Insurance on furniture, about ..... 1,000.
Interest accrued on investments, but not yet due. 7,317.50
Total $295,801.47

LIABILITIES:

Losses unadjusted $8,300.00
All other claims against the Company 6,000.00
Total $14,300.00

Given under oath by ROBERT B. HOWE, President, and D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

(GRIFFIN SEAL.)

Certificate to Rights of Corporation of January, A. D. 1859.

ADDISON'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS,
SPRINGFIELD, March 16, 1859.

Whereas, The Republic Fire Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement, verified by the oath of the President or Secretary of said Company, as required by the provisions of "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by this State," approved February 16th, 1857, and in full accordance therewith, approved by said Act, and has also filed in this office the certificate of the Auditor of Public Accounts of this State, that the said Company has complied with the requirements of said Act, and has filed in this office a written instrument, signed by the President and Secretary of said Company, and duly executed and acknowledged before a Notary Public, appointing Thomas Higginson, of Chicago, its Agent for the transaction of the business of said Company in this State, and authorizing him to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, and stipulating that service of process upon said Agent shall be valid and binding upon said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing said Agent to represent said Company in all matters connected with its business in this State, and declaring that service of process upon said Agent shall be valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said Republic Fire Insurance Company is authorized to transact business in this State by its Agent aforesaid.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the Seal of my office, the day and year first above written.

Seal, this 16th day of March, A. D. 1859.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

N. B.—The "Republic Insurance Company" taken MARINE as well as Fire Risks. This is the "mutual" privilege, so far as dividing among the assured the gross profits of the business, a satisfactory feature paid in CASH, and no further responsibility incurred by the policy holder. Last year, these dividends were 30 per cent. They received back

30 Per Cent. of the Premiums Paid.

And for the last five years the Company has returned to its policy-holders, on an average, *fifteen per cent.* mh19-1n-cm

NOTICE.—George F. Van Brunt having been taken into the firm of Van Brunt & Watrous, the business will be continued by the subscribers, under the same name & No. 800 and 802 Chambers street, and at Nos. 397 to 401 West 18th street, in the city of New York, and at Chicago, Illinois.

THEODORE VAN BRUNT,
CHARLES E. WATROUS,
GEORGE F. VAN BRUNT.

New York, October 1, 1859. mh19-6m

JAS. R. BALL & CO.,

LUMBER & GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

SAINT LOUIS, MO.

☞ Advances made on consignments. ☜

mh19-1m-cm90

TRUSTEE'S SALE—Whereas, Horace Barker and Elizabeth D. his wife, of Kewanee, County of Henry, and State of Illinois, trade and conveyed to the undersigned, Trustees, by deed of trust, dated of Illinois, certain deed of trust of even date herewith, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Mercer County, in the State of Illinois, on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1857, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note in said deed of trust described, of the date of said deed of trust, payable to the said Geo. Barker and John P. Sumner, or bearer, for the sum of $1,000, and interest thereon, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from date, payable to the order of James Pinneys, and due one year after date, with interest, as by said note and deed of trust reference being had will fully appear, which said note was duly assigned and delivered for record on the Twenty-ninth day of May, A. D. 1858, by the said James Pinneys, to Wm. Cox, of the State of Illinois, and duly recorded in book 17 of Deeds, page 301, and whereas default has been made in the payment of said promissory note above mentioned, and application has been made to us, the undersigned Trustees, by the holder of said note, for the sale of the premises in said deed of trust described, and default having been made in the payment of said note, and application having

Chicago Tribune.

MINNESOTA MATTERS.

The Bank Department of the Minnesota Government has lately ordered that the State Railroad Bonds of the Osage Valley Road may be used as the basis of banking, as a valuation of ninety-five per cent is placed upon them. The bonds are issued at the rate of $16,000 per mile, without special or other available assets, and have behind them only a small sinking fund. Our advices from Minnesota, however, do not encourage the belief that the whole of the bonds will be worth the money; but we thought it well worth the notice; and the travelers go about the world on an equity of one hundred per cent, and are not to be turned from their business by such a trifling matter as a discount of ninety-five per cent. The Governor of Minnesota, in the capacity of a Railroad Englebonne got his two hundred per cent, and then vetoed the bill, on the ground that it was unjust to charge that the railroads were in a condition to be benefited by such legislation. About 10 o'clock I turned in, which was about the time the opposition got to work, and when I got up in the morning I found that the bonds had gone up to par, and the Governor's veto was overruled. Whether the young men will furnish the money to build the roads, or whether they will only furnish the bonds, is a matter which I did not stop to inquire into. The fact remains that the bonds are worth par, and that is all that is necessary to us. The opposition is not to be considered, for the thing appears to be a fixed fact. Minnesota will have a railroad system, and will be the richest State in the Union. Those who have bought bonds will make money, and those who have not will be left out in the cold. The people of Minnesota are sowing the seeds of a full harvest, of which I will inform them from time to time, when we are ready to cut and gather and thresh. Until harvest time comes, there will be no complaint that there is not a large crop.

Minnesota Indians.

The Governor of Minnesota has issued a call for the organization of a force of 1,000 men, which will instruct each of our readers as regard the Indian troubles with the North. The Governor acted as he deemed proper in the premises, but did not think it necessary to call the Legislature together. The Governor's action was approved by the Executive Committee of the Republican party of the State, and the people of Minnesota are serving the needs

FLEMING'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PHYSICIAN

Physicians, &c.

THE LIVER, INVIGORATOR.
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.
Compounded Entirely from Gums,
the Best PURGATIVE and LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.
One GUMS removes all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in place, blood, by the other principle of this invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well. Preserves the appetite, and keeps the whole machine in order.
One Bottle takes away Sick Headache.
One Bottle will cure Dyspepsia.
One Bottle will remove all sickness and nausea at the stomach.
One Bottle takes a short time to cure Costiveness.
One dose relieves Heartburn.
One dose takes away Belching.
One dose takes away Sour Stomach.
One dose relieves Sick Headache.
One dose relieves Dizziness.
One dose relieves Drowsiness.
One dose relieves Low Spirits.
One dose relieves Nervousness.
One dose relieves Blues.
One dose relieves Indigestion.
One dose relieves Flatulency.
One dose relieves Colic.
One dose relieves Pain in the Side.
One dose relieves Pain in the Back.
One dose relieves Pain in the Limbs.
One dose relieves Pain in the Joints.
One dose relieves Pain in the Head.
One dose relieves Pain in the Stomach.
One dose relieves Pain in the Bowels.
One dose relieves Pain in the Kidneys.
One dose relieves Pain in the Bladder.
One dose relieves Pain in the Chest.
One dose relieves Pain in the Breast.
One dose relieves Pain in the Shoulders.
One dose relieves Pain in the Arms.
One dose relieves Pain in the Hands.
One dose relieves Pain in the Fingers.
One dose relieves Pain in the Thighs.
One dose relieves Pain in the Knees.
One dose relieves Pain in the Feet.
One dose relieves Pain in the Toes.
One dose relieves Pain in the Joints.
One dose relieves Pain in the Muscles.
One dose relieves Pain in the Nerves.
One dose relieves Pain in the Veins.
One dose relieves Pain in the Arteries.
One dose relieves Pain in the Heart.
One dose relieves Pain in the Lungs.
One dose relieves Pain in the Throat.
One dose relieves Pain in the Mouth.
One dose relieves Pain in the Teeth.
One dose relieves Pain in the Gums.
One dose relieves Pain in the Tongue.
One dose relieves Pain in the Lips.
One dose relieves Pain in the Face.
One dose relieves Pain in the Eyes.
One dose relieves Pain in the Ears.
One dose relieves Pain in the Nose.
One dose relieves Pain in the Forehead.
One dose relieves Pain in the Temples.
One dose relieves Pain in the Scalp.
One dose relieves Pain in the Hair.
One dose relieves Pain in the Skin.
One dose relieves Pain in the Flesh.
One dose relieves Pain in the Blood.
One dose relieves Pain in the Bones.
One dose relieves Pain in the Marrow.
One dose relieves Pain in the Brain.
One dose relieves Pain in the Spine

Press & Tribune

CHICAGO.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Judicial Election—Tuesday, April 5th.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,
JOHN D. CATON,
of Ottawa.

For Supreme Clerk of the Supreme Court,
CHARLES H. REMELE,
of Chicago.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

OFFICE NO. 49 CLARK STREET,
CORNER OF LAKE.

BUFFALO RAILROAD CONTRACTS.

The Colonel's Failure.

On the second page of to-day's Press and Tribune will be found an article of some length on the Buffalo Railroad contracts, to which we request the attention of our readers.

New York Money Market.

The money market continues about the same as for some days past. The banks are receiving in the usual way, and the demand is steady. The published returns of the banks for the week ending last Saturday show a decrease of $1,300,000 in specie, and an increase of $1,400,000 in legal tenders, leaving the net increase of the week $100,000. The banks have also increased their loans $1,000,000, and their deposits $2,400,000. The increase of deposits, it will be seen, is more than the increase of loans, and the surplus reserve has been increased $1,300,000. The banks have also increased their circulation $100,000. The following is a comparison of the present condition of the banks with that of the previous week:

New York Dry Goods Market.

The dry goods market continues quiet, but there is a steady demand for all kinds of staple goods, and prices are firm. The jobbing trade is fair, and the demand for spring goods is increasing. The following is a comparison of the present condition of the banks with that of the previous week:

Legal Notices.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—Whereas

MORTGAGE SALE—Whereas

MORTGAGE SALE—Default

MORTGAGE SALE—Whereas

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—Whereas

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.

Insurance.

STATEMENT OF THE

Commercial Mutual Insurance COMPANY,

OF CLEVELAND, OHIO,

on the First Day of February, 1859.

Railroads.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

of the

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Railroads.

GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE R. R.

LAKE SHORE LINE.

Great Mail and Express Route to St. Paul.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

FOR CENTRAL AND WESTERN IOWA, NEBRASKA AND KANSAS.

Chicago and Rock Island R. R. Line,

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND, PEORIA & BUREAU VALLEY AND GALENA & MILWAUKEE RAILROADS.

Through Line of Propellers

Railroads.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

CHICAGO TO PIKE'S PEAK.

PACIFIC RAILROAD,

OF MISSOURI.

THROUGH ROUTE

VIA ST. LOUIS.

Through Tickets

Important to Engineers in the Gold Regions.

Transportation.

BUFFALO, CLEVELAND AND ERIE STEAMERS.

NEW YORK AND WESTERN STATE LINE.

1860.

TRIPS OF THE ERIE CANAL.

THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

1859.....1859.

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMERS,

Edinburgh and Vermont,

RAILROAD ROUTE.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

1859. 1859.

INCORPORATED 1855.

Capital.....$600,000.

MICHIGAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

CASH CAPITAL, ... $900,000.

Boston & Philadelphia

EXPRESS LINE.

Steam Ferry from Council Bluffs

NEBRASKA GOLD RIVER.

Railroads.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

Through Tickets

Pennsylvania Central

RAILROAD.

THREE THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne

AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Pennsylvania Central Route.

Fare Always as Low as by Any Other

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

St. Louis, Alton and Chicago R.R

CHANGE OF TIME.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY FOR ST. LOUIS.

Michigan Southern and

LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.

1859 - Winter Arrangements - 1860

Chicago, St. Paul and

FOND DU LAC RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Ocean Steamers.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL

STEAMERS.

Chicago to Cork.

Collingwood Line

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne

AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars

ON THE

Chicago, Iowa and

Nebraska Railroad.

Change of Time.

Insurance.

Commercial Mutual Insurance COMPANY,

OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO MILL FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. Baxter & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR

MILLSTONES,

Of All Quarries, and

C. W. Bowers Patent Portable

Flouring and Grist Mills.

Also Dealers in

DUTCH ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS.

and Mill Stuffs generally.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

Planers, Matchers and Sticking Machines, Saws and Saw Mandrels, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers, Belting, Packing, Gearing, &c.

GOULDING, BAGLEY & SPERRY, 68 & 70 WATER STREET.

Agents Office, No. 3 Pomeroy's Buffs,

CITY BUILDINGS.

MASON & COMPANY,

INSURANCE AGENTS.

ROOM BUILDING, CHICAGO.

Insurance.

Commercial Mutual Insurance COMPANY,

OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Miscellaneous.

Meyer's Miraculous

Vermin Destroyer,

THE GREATEST BENEFIT TO THE WHOLE WORLD.

Sure to Exterminate

Insurance.

Commercial Mutual Insurance COMPANY,

OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Insurance.

Chicago Firemen's

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Insurance.

By State Authority

—OF THE—

Aetna Insurance Co,

OF

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Incorporated 1819, Charter Perpetual.

CASH CAPITAL, ... $1,000,000.

Insurance.

North American Fire In-

surance Company,

OF CHICAGO.

Paid up Capital, $250,000.

Insure Against Loss by Fire Only.

Paper Hangings.

WALL PAPERS.

P. K. RICHEY & Co.,

Manufacturers and Importers of

PAPER HANGINGS,

NEW SPRING STYLES.

Splendid Assortment of

PARLOR AND HALL DECORATIONS.

Paper Hangings.

Fire and Inland Navigation.

North American Fire In-

surance Company,

OF CHICAGO.

Paid up Capital, $250,000.

Insure Against Loss by Fire Only.

Ornamental Paper Hangings.

GREAT BARGAINS

DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS.

By Telegraph.

Washington.

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

Commercial.

COMMERCIAL.

New York Cattle Market.